

# The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 6.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1882.

FIVE DOLLARS  
PER QUARTER.

## Insurances.

YANGTSE INSURANCE  
ASSOCIATION.  
CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up)..... Tls. 420,000.00  
PERMANENT RESERVE..... Tls. 120,000.00  
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND..... Tls. 286,950.47

TOTAL CAPITAL, and  
ACCUMULATIONS, and..... Tls. 938,936.17  
April, 1881.

DIRECTORS.  
F. B. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.  
M. W. BOYD, Esq. | WM. MEYERINK, Esq.  
J. H. PINCKVOSS, Esq. | F. D. FITCH, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.  
LONDON BRANCH.  
MESSRS. BARKING BROTHERS & CO.  
Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent.  
68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

POLICES granted on MARINE RISKS to all  
parts of the World.

Subject to a charge of 12 per cent. for Interest  
on shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the  
UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually dis-  
tributed among all Contributors of Business in  
proportion to the premia paid by them.

RUSSELL & CO.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 23rd January, 1882.

LE CERCLE TRANSPORTS.  
SOCIETE ANONYME D'ASSURANCE  
MARITIME MARSEILLE.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED..... 15,000,000 Francs.  
CAPITAL PAID-UP..... 3,750,000 Francs.

The Undersigned, having been appointed  
AGENTS of the above Company, are prepared to  
GRANT POLICIES on MARINE RISKS to all  
parts of the World.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.  
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881.

## Intimations.

TO LET.

NO. 4, OLD BAILEY STREET,  
"KURRAHJEAN," NO. 10, ALBANY  
ROAD.  
OFFICES IN NO. 13, QUEEN'S ROAD  
CENTRAL.

Apply to  
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & CO.  
Hongkong, 28th January, 1882.

TO LET.

A LARGE GRANITE GODOWN, in "BLUE  
BUILDINGS," Praya East, with immediate  
possession.

Apply to  
J. M. GUEDES.  
33, WELLINGTON-STREET.  
Hongkong, 19th January, 1882.

TO LET.

TWO ROOMS suitable for an Office in the  
Premises No. 15, WELLINGTON-STREET.  
Possession on 1st January, 1882.

Apply to  
DE SOUZA & CO.  
Hongkong, 14th November, 1881.

NOTICE.

THE HEAD-OFFICE of the CHINESE IN-  
SURANCE COMPANY, Limited, is this day  
removed to No. 14, QUEEN'S ROAD.

J. BRADLEE SMITH,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, 16th January, 1882.

RECORD OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN  
SHIPPING.

Agents.  
ARNHOLD KARBERG & CO.  
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881.

THE Undersigned have been appointed  
AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD  
of UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.  
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE AND  
PORTER.

DAVID CORSAIR & SONS'  
MERCHANT NAVY  
NAVY POOLED  
LONG FLAK  
CROWN  
ARNOLD KARBERG & CO.  
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

R. FRAZER-SMITH, PUBLIC  
ACCOUNTANT, ARBITRATOR, AND  
COMMISSION MERCHANT,  
has THIS DAY Removed to No. 6, Peddar's Hill.

All kinds of COMMISSION BUSINESS executed  
on the most reasonable terms. Special Agents  
in London and Sydney.

Balance Sheets drawn out; Books balanced  
and audited, and every description of Account-  
ant's Work undertaken. Charges strictly mod-  
erate, and perfect accuracy guaranteed.

Office Hours: NINE till FOUR.  
Hongkong, 23rd January, 1882.

J. M. GUEDES.  
HOUSE AND LAND BROKER,  
No. 33, WELLINGTON-STREET, HONGKONG.  
Hongkong, 23rd January, 1882.

F. D. GUEDES.  
WINE MERCHANT  
AND COMMISSION AGENT,  
No. 33, WELLINGTON-STREET, HONGKONG.  
Hongkong, 23rd January, 1882.

NOTICE.

BOOKBINDING AND RULING IN ALL ITS  
BRANCHES EXECUTED AT VERY LOW  
RATES AT THE  
"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" OFFICE.

Account Books ruled to any pattern.  
Music bound in Elegant style with Best  
Materials.

"TELEGRAPH" OFFICE, HONGKONG.

## For Sale.

H. FOURNIER & CO.

HAVE FOR SALE, JUST RECEIVED EX  
"PEHO,"  
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF  
FANCY GOODS.

FANCY PLAYING CARDS.

CRACKERS.

BONBONS (Assorted).

CHOCOLATE CREAM.

CHOCOLATE MENIER.

FIGS.

MALAGA RAISINS.

TABLE PLUMS.

FRUITS IN JUICE (Assorted).

CONFITURES DE ST. JAMES  
(in Bottles and Tins).

SYRUPS (Assorted).

HUNTLY and PALMER'S BISCUITS.

ALMONDS and NUTS.

VANILLA.

PATE DE FOIE GRAS.

NOIX DE VEAU TRUFFEE (in Tins).

COTELETTE DE VEAU (in Tins).

VEAU ROTI (in Tins).

RIS DE VEAU (in Tins).

FRICANDAU (Assorted).

TRUFFES.

VEGETABLES (Assorted).

ANCHOVIES in Oil.

CAVIAR.

SARDINES in Lemon Juice.

SARDINES in Tomatas.

SARDINES in Oil.

FRENCH and ENGLISH MUSTARD.

SAUSAGES (Assorted).

LYONS SAUSAGES.

FRENCH & SPANISH OLIVES.

FRENCH ISIGNY BUTTER (in 1 and  
2 lbs. Tins).

MACCARONI, (Assorted) Paste for  
Soups, Letters, stars, &c.

TAPIOCA.

FINE-GROUND MOCHA COFFEE.

C H E E S E.

GRUTERE,

ROQUEFORT,

DUTCH,

CALIFORNIA,

CREAM.

FRENCH TOBACCO AND  
CIGARETTES.

ASSORTED PERFUMERY

FROM

PINAUD AND PIVERT OF PARIS.

A large quantity of

FRENCH MINERAL WATERS

in Pints of 100 bottles per Case.

CORK STOPPERS,

for Soda and other Bottles.

C L A R E T S

In Bottles and Wood.

CHATEAU LAFOSSE,

CHATEAU LAFFITTE,

CHATEAU MARGAUX,

ST. EMILION,

MEDOC.

W I N E S.

SAUTERNE.

PORTO.

SHERRY.

MARSALA.

B R A N D Y.

FRENCH COGNAC.

ABSINTHE.

L I Q U E U R S.

CHARTREUSE (Pints and Quarts),

BENEDICTINE (Pints and Quarts)

MARASCHINO.

CURACAO.

ANISSETTE (Mario Brigard).

ANGOSTURA BITTERS.

BOKER'S BITTERS.

KIRSCHWASSER.

PEPPERMINT.

VERMOUTH (Noily Prat).

VERMOUTH (Turino).

FANCY SILK UMBRELLAS.

And a VARIETY of OTHER GOODS.

Hongkong, 25th January, 1882.

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## Intimations.

**KELLY & WALSH**

HAVE FOR SALE, THE FOLLOWING CHRISTMAS ANNUALS.

Graphic Xmas Number.  
Illustrated News Xmas Number.  
Harper's Xmas Number.  
Novelette Xmas Stories.  
Belgrave Annual.

Household Words Xmas Number.  
Routledge's Xmas No., Illus. by Caldecott.

Judy's Xmas Annual.  
Grant & Co.'s Xmas Number.

Yule Tide Xmas Number.

NEW DANCE MUSIC.

NEW SONGS.

# THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

## Intimations.

NOW IN THE PRESS AND SHORTLY  
TO BE PUBLISHED.



THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND  
HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST.  
A NEW DIRECTORY FOR CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE  
PHILIPPINES, FOR THE YEAR 1882.  
PRICE TWO DOLLARS.

The above work will shortly be published at the office of this Paper, and will contain a Directory for the Ports in the large portion of Asia comprised between Penang, in the Straits Settlements, and the Northern Ports, including Formosa; the Treaty Ports of China and Japan; the Philippine Islands; the British Colony of Hongkong; and the Portuguese Colony of Macao. The work will also contain the Principal Treaties between European countries and the United States and the countries East of the Straits, together with conditions of Trade, and the Port, Customs, Consular, and Harbour Regulations for the Ports of China and Japan; and a description of the Ports, with the latest Trade Statistics taken from the Reports of the Imperial Maritime Customs and other reliable sources.

The various Governments and Municipal Corporations have been applied to for information, and all Public Bodies and Companies, Bankers, Merchants, Consuls, and Professional and other Residents, have supplied the necessary matter to ensure correctness upon forms sent for that purpose. The Naval and Military portions have been taken from the latest published official lists and revised at Head-quarters; in fact no pains have been spared to make "THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" a perfectly reliable *ende mecum*.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" will, in order that it may circulate extensively outside this Colony, be published at a POPULAR PRICE, and can be ordered at this Office for

TWO DOLLARS.

There is not space in the compass of an ordinary advertisement to detail all the information introduced into the work, but it may be fairly asserted that no such Directory has ever been published, either in Hongkong, or any other part of the East, at the price.

"Telegraph" Office, Hongkong.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY  
WILL CONTAIN  
THE TREATIES WITH CHINA,  
JAPAN, & SIAM.  
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY  
WILL CONTAIN  
A DESCRIPTION OF ALL THE  
TREATY PORTS IN CHINA AND  
JAPAN.  
6, OFFICE, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY  
WILL CONTAIN  
TRADE STATISTICS FROM  
OFFICIAL SOURCES.  
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY  
WILL CONTAIN  
THE CONDITIONS OF TRADE WITH  
CHINA & JAPAN.  
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY  
WILL CONTAIN  
THE PORT, CUSTOMS, CONSULAR,  
AND HARBOUR REGULATIONS  
OF THE TREATY PORTS OF  
CHINA & JAPAN.  
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY  
IS PUBLISHED AT  
TWO DOLLARS.  
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY  
WILL CONTAIN  
LISTS OF MILITARY OFFICERS  
serving in the China Command,  
which has been revised at Head-Quarters.  
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY  
WILL CONTAIN  
THE NAMES OF THE NAVAL  
OFFICERS ON THE CHINA  
STATION.

Including the most recent appointments  
and local changes, corrected at  
Head-Quarters.  
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY  
HAS BEEN  
LARGELY ORDERED IN ALL PORTS  
BETWEEN  
SINGAPORE AND NEWCHIANG.  
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THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY  
WILL CONTAIN  
THE LARGEST LIST OF FOREIGN  
RESIDENTS IN THE EAST.  
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY  
WILL CONTAIN  
THE ONLY CORRECT LIST OF  
HONGKONG GOVERNMENT  
OFFICIALS.  
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

A. S. WATSON & CO.  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL  
DRUGGISTS,  
GENERAL CHEMISTS,  
AND  
Manufacturers of the following  
AERATED WATER,  
viz :  
SODA, TONIC, SARSAPARILLA,  
AND POTASH, LEMONADE,  
GINGERADE, RASPBERRYADE,  
AND PHOSPHORIC CHAMPAGNE.

Deliveries in Town and Harbour from  
7 A.M. to 7 P.M.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED,  
PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

Prompt Attention given to Coast Orders.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY,  
HONGKONG,  
SHANGHAI PHARMACY,  
SHANGHAI,  
CANTON DISPENSARY,  
CANTON,  
THE DISPENSARY,  
Foochow.

NOTICES TO RESPONDENTS.

Communications on Editorial matters should be addressed to "The Editor," and those on business "The Manager," and not to individuals by name. Correspondents are requested to forward their name and address with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith. All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only, and rejected communications can not be returned. Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

*The Hongkong Telegraph*

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1882.

THE doings of men truly great always merit public recognition and applause. The departure from this Colony of one of our leading citizens—we hope both for his own and the Colony's good—is therefore an event which claims special notice. We are not first in the field, our complacent contemporaries having in their issues of Monday last sounded in fulsome phrase the praises of "the dear departed." In our own humble and modest fashion we now claim the privilege—a very precious one—of strewing metaphorical flowers of truth in the path of the great one who has left us to mourn what cannot but be regarded as an almost irreparable loss to the community at large. The inaudible and noiseless foot of time—the certain healer of even the greatest afflictions—will no doubt, as months roll on, gradually make us resigned to our great loss, although we can hardly ever hope to replace the bright luminary who has taken the light of his inspired countenance, the music of his magis voice, the seraphic smile—blond and child-like which we knew so well—to colder and far less congenial and appreciative climes, leaving us in utter darkness. By last week's English mail departed from our midst, THOMAS CHILD HAYLLAR, Esquire, Queen's Counsel, Leader of the Hongkong Bar, and one of the most prominent of our local magnates. The worthy and learned barrister by industrious application to the many sides of his profession, aided by a few lucky streaks of exceptionally good fortune, has, in the polished phraseology of Sir JOHN SMALE, "made his pile"—a very handsome one it is reported—and retired from the active labours of his profession. For the past dozen years Mr. HAYLLAR has borne a conspicuous part in every public movement of any note within this Colony, and although we cannot honestly say that we ever particularly admired either his personal character or public career, the mere fact of his having rendered the State—and himself at the same time—some service, fairly entitles him to a public notice in these impartial columns.

Mr. T. C. HAYLLAR arrived in Hongkong some dozen years ago from India, where his career as a barrister was neither particularly distinguished or strikingly successful. In fact it has been stated that the pre-eminent abilities which have assisted the learned gentleman to fame and fortune in Hongkong, utterly and absolutely failed to find any sort of appreciation in Bombay and Madras. However, Mr. HAYLLAR undoubtedly achieved a large measure of success—gauged by results—in this Colony, so that what was India's loss proved to be our—and his gain. We had not the felicity of knowing him in his brighter days; when his benign glance first rested on us, he was no briefless barrister, but had a claim to wear silk and to the title Q.C., had amassed a large fortune, been Attorney-General, and Member of the Legislative Council, and had grown grey and grizzled in the public service.

It has been stated that Mr. HAYLLAR's knowledge of his profession was both extensive and profound. He has received credit for being painstaking and conscientious in all the cases entrusted to his handling. The Colony, we are told, owes much of its present welfare to his energy—how

much has not been clearly defined—and "much of the legislation of the past few years owes not a little to his painstaking labour while Acting Attorney-General." It is a pity that the eminent and eulogistic biographer of Mr. HAYLLAR in our evening contemporary omitted to give us any details of the noteworthy contributions to the welfare of Hongkong, and the legislative enactments of the past few years, for which we are indebted to the energy and genius of our lost barrister. We regret our inability to supply the want, simply because we are unable to trace the existence of anything of the kind in the Colonial records. For well known and perfectly understood reasons the *China Mail* must be forgiven for romancing a bit, to please inordinate vanity, *as a quid pro quo* for past favors. Mr. HAYLLAR was Chairman of the notorious C. D. O. Commission, and the extraordinary report published in a special Blue Book by the Government is doubtless mainly his handiwork, and would appear, if we except the position he took up at what has been called the "Great Indignation Meeting" to be his best claim to fame. The exact value of his labors on that wonderful Commission would be difficult to appraise, as the whole business ended in smoke.

Mr. HAYLLAR was neither a pleasing or eloquent speaker, and as a debater his powers were a long way below the average of "leaders of the Bar." Cross examination was said to be his special forte, and if blackguarding, insulting, vilifying, and brow-beating witnesses may be regarded as a rare accomplishment, this learned counsel possessed it in an eminent degree. It was his custom on every available occasion to make indiscriminate use of his so-called privilege, for the purpose of discrediting hostile witnesses, and although this pernicious custom is to some extent sanctioned by custom, both here and at home, Mr. HAYLLAR carried it to extremes which no circumstances could justify. Our recent animadversions on his cross-examination of a witness in a well known case, must be fresh in the minds of our readers. His still more recent painful exhibition of miserable spite and contemptible meanness with regard to a matter which personally concerned ourselves, gave a true insight into the character and disposition of the man. Other somewhat shady incidents of the sprightly barrister's career during the past year or two we charitably draw a veil over, thinking it just as well, now that he has actually gone, to leave him alone in his glory.

We regretted exceedingly our inability to escort the learned barrister on board the English mail. It was an attention, an honour he merited at our hands. As amends for our apparent negligence, we have penned this brief *In Memoriam* sketch, which we have no doubt he will have framed and hung in his study, as a proof of the appreciation he was held in by those who knew him well. Virtue is ever its own reward.

In reply to numerous enquiries we beg to state that the whole of our new machinery having been placed in thorough working order, the *Hongkong Telegraph* will on and after Monday the 30th instant be published daily (Sundays excepted) punctually at four o'clock in the afternoon, so that it should be in the hands of subscribers not later than 4.30. Correspondents and advertisers are reminded that all communications and notices for that day's issue must be handed in at the office, No. 6, Peddar's Hill, not later than 3.30. It is especially requested that subscribers in the central districts, who do not receive the *Telegraph* before five o'clock, will communicate with the Manager, so that the cause of complaint may be at once removed. We have to thank our subscribers and the public generally for the consideration they have shown us with regard to the irregularity of the hour of publication during the past week, caused by defects in our machinery which have now been remedied.

We must also claim indulgence for a typographical peculiarity in the "get-up" of the paper, which has given rise to some amusement, and a vast deal of speculation. By one of these unfortunate mischances, which apparently can neither be foreseen or prevented the London firm which supplied our printing plant, omitted from the principal fount used in the paper the capital S. We have therefore been compelled to make the best show we possibly could with the materials at our disposal until the deficiencies can be supplied, which will be at no distant date. Having placed before the community of this Colony a newspaper which it will be our endeavour to keep in the front rank of journals published in the Far East, we respectfully submit that we have fair claim to solicit a share of public support and patronage.

A master was explaining that the land of the world was not continuous. He asked a boy, "Now, Jack, could your father walk round the world?" "No, sir," said the boy. "And why?" Because he's dead, sir."

JUDGMENT was delivered this morning in the case *Olmsted v. The Oriental Bank*, the plaintiff being non-suited.

The Yow-mah-tee burglary case came on again this morning at the Police Court, when Inspector Cameron and P.S. Jones gave evidence, but nothing fresh was elicited beyond the facts related at the last hearing of the case on Tuesday, which we have already published. The case was again adjourned till Wednesday the 1st prox. at ten o'clock.

We have to acknowledge receipt of a copy of "The Amoy Diary and Memorandum Book for 1882," which contains a summary of past events, and other information of local interest, with a list of foreign residents, and Chinese officials at Amoy and Kulangsu. This little handbook has been carefully compiled by Mr. C. P. Simonds, and the letter press and general get-up reflects credit on the printer and publisher, Mr. A. A. Margal.

THE British steamer *Anjer Head*, Capt. Roper, which arrived here this afternoon from San Francisco, via Honolulu, from which port she took 800 Chinese passengers. Ten of these died on board, on the passage from Honolulu to this port. On the voyage from San Francisco to Honolulu the second officer shot a Chinese cook in the forehead, and the man expired shortly afterwards. The officer was removed from the vessel at Honolulu, and was lodged in gaol.

WE are authoritatively informed from a most reliable source that a war between China and Japan during the coming summer may be considered an absolute certainty. The Chinese authorities are making active preparations for the coming struggle, and we hear that a large number of troops have received special instructions to proceed at once to Formosa, as it is considered likely that the Japanese will attack that island. Our latest advices from Japan are to the effect that unusual activity prevails in all branches of the Japanese army and navy.

WE have received several inquiries as to the character of the placard posted up opposite Dr. Elte's residence, alluded to by a correspondent in our columns on Wednesday last. We are informed that the placard was written in English, and contained a series of libellous and insulting reflections both on the private character and scholastic abilities of the present head of the Education Department, of a grossly indecent character. We are endeavoring to obtain a copy of the placard, and if successful in tracing its author, we shall make it as warm for him as we possibly can.

On the 5th February next, an exhibition of the natural products of the Island of Timor, collected for the Lisbon Museum will be held at Macao, previous to their being shipped home. The collection is a very rich one and represents in an incipient or undeveloped state the natural richness of the vast and fertile island of Timor. If our readers will remember, this is the second time that, under the auspices of Senhor Corte-Real, the worthy Colonial Secretary of Macao, such a creditable and rare collection of products has been sent to the Lisbon Museum. We beg to congratulate Senhor Corte-Real and wish him every success in his arduous but unremunerative labor which has been undertaken with a view to moving the Lisbon Government to explore the natural products of that neglected possession.

At the Secret Allocution to the Sacred College, and the numerous assembly of Bishops gathered together in Rome on the occasion of the Canonisation, the Pope said that the present state of things in Europe was such as to leave no doubt that the cause of the Pope would be put on one side. Nevertheless, certain Governments had promised him their sincere assistance (*i.e.*, there is no hope that any such European movement should take place as would destroy what has been done in Italy, and restore the Pontiff to temporal power; but certain Governments have promised to accommodate their legislation to Church views to a certain extent). The Pope went on to exhort the Bishops to use their utmost efforts to keep alive the spirit of religion in the populations, as a means of laying the foundation of a better future. The Pontiff further said that the dispositions of the House of Savoy were good, but that it was so bound up with the Revolution that it was powerless to do anything.

SO much has been said of late years about long fasts and trances that the following account of both these undertaken successfully by an Indian Fakir will be interesting. It is taken from a recently published Journal of Colonel Fraser, who states that the case was reported officially to the Indian Government by an engineer officer as occurring in the presence of himself and another officer, who accompanied him to the Court of Ranjat Singh, the Lion of Lahore. The Fakir was at first unwilling to undergo the ordeal of death and burial, but had no option when commanded by one who, as Colonel Fraser says, "would stand no nonsense." The Fakir, who was of middle age and spare habit of body, prepared himself by ablation; after which, he was enveloped in a light warm cloth, his tongue was drawn back to the gullet, and he was laid on his back on a hard litter with a mat under him. During the time he was thus preparing, finely-cut slabs of stone were made ready, and flooring laid on which he was deposited; he was then hermetically built in with solid masonry, in fact entombed, for his earnest desire was complied with, that no opening, however minute, should exist so as to exclude him only "as the ants gettling at him." The tomb of masonry was bound round with bands of tape and sealed with the Rajput's signet, which was handed to the officers. The man lay in this position for six weeks, at the expiration of which the relatives were present at the breaking of the seals and opening of the tomb. The body was found in the same position as when deposited, but rather emaciated. The man's tongue was replaced in its normal position, warm milk was poured in, and quantities down his throat, and in an hour he revived.—*N. G. Daily News.*

WE are informed by the superintendent of the P. & O. Company, that the steamship *Cathay*, with the next English mail, left Singapore for this port at eight o'clock this morning.

It is semi-officially announced from Berlin that the statement contained in a recent Paris letter of a London morning journal, to the effect that the German Government was endeavouring to persuade England to seize Egypt, is nothing more nor less than an invention. "The policy of Germany," it is added, "regards a good understanding between France and England as of the first importance for the peace of Europe; and its endeavours are therefore directed to promoting such understanding."

TSUNG AFUK, compositor in the *Daily Press*, was charged before Dr. F. Stewart, with neglect of duty on the 27th instant.—E. P. Sequerra deposed—I am a reader and assistant reporter in the *Daily Press* office. Defendant is a compositor in the office and under my charge. On the 27th inst., at 3 p.m., I went to see defendant's work, and found that he was intentionally neglecting it. Defendant had an agreement, which he wished to break. He wants to be dismissed; he had said so to me. I am here to prosecute defendant by order of Mr. Wilcox. The complainant, in reply to defendant's question, said—I have no written authority to prosecute. I have no proof but my word.—At this stage the case was remanded till 4th proximo. Bail to be accepted on defendant's personal recognizance in \$10.

THE CHORAL SOCIETY AT THE CITY HALL.

The members of the Choral Society gave their second performance of W. S. Gilbert and Arthur Sullivan's well known comic opera, at the Theatre Royal, City Hall, last night to a well filled house. The representation was in every way a vast improvement on that given a short time ago, the whole of the performers showing far more confidence, and being much better up to their work. The opera went very smoothly throughout, the audience being a highly appreciative one, and unusually lavish in their applause, doubtless materially assisting the various performers in their efforts to please.

We criticised the former representation at great length, so that an extended notice on this occasion is hardly called for. However, we were again forcibly struck last night with the poor claims to public approbation possessed by "The Pirates of Penzance." The idea, or plot of the burlesque, for the piece is merely a musical burlesque or extravaganza—is amusing enough, but the libretto is a long way from being in Gilbert's best style, whilst the musical efforts of Mr. Arthur Sullivan are simply outside the pale of cultured criticism, beneath contempt in fact. The whole of the music in "Trial by Jury" "Pinocchio" and "The Sorcerer" has been apparently indiscriminately mixed up, and then applied to the requirements of the libretto in "The Pirates of Penzance." From beginning to end we have nothing but a *rehearsal* from the three pieces above named, if we except several direct and bare-faced plagiarisms from the works of other well known composers. We previously referred to one of Mabel's most effective solos as a palpable crib from Cowen's cantata "The Rose Maiden," and last night when General Stanley was singing—

"Softly sighing to the river,  
Comes the lonely breeze;"  
it struck us forcibly we had heard the air long before Arthur Sullivan was known to fame. A moment's recollection enabled us to discover the source of his inspiration. "Softly sighing to the river" is nothing more or less than a direct plagiarism on Henry Smart's beautiful ballad "Speed the salt," and, as a matter of fact, there is not one original note of music in the piece, although the bay is a nice little pony that will take a deal of beating in the griffin races. Hualachan and Ailie covered the Derby course at a slow pace, picking up Locheil at the mile post, and the three stable companions raced home together. Shamrock and Gold Bar were sent together a long steady canter, the last named, quite a different animal to the wreck he was a year ago, going in the well known style which enabled him to win a Shanghai Grifflins from a high class field, shamrock is also a beautiful goer, and appears in excellent trim. Rose was still absent from exercise, and First Comet is also on the sick list with "a leg" caused by a case of over-reach. Lord of the Isles galloped by himself over the mile and a quarter course, going tenderly at first, but laying himself well down after getting warmed to his work. Still this game racer shows nothing like the style of his griffin days, and we think it likely that the infirm fetlock joint has completely spoiled the grand action of one of the fastest and gamiest racehorses that ever carried silk. Mr. Grammont's long string of griffins galloped steadily at various distances, Mr. Murray's bay representative, known as The Infant, being confined to a long spell of trotting. Most of the East Point team being in physic, the famous stable was not largely represented. The Kerfoot-McOndid's ponies, having been "powed" yesterday at noon, did not put in an appearance this morning; although "Harry" was at the rails in grand form with a field glass and two chronographs, so that nothing should escape his eagle eye. This dangerous team was doubtless put through the mill during the forenoon, but as our special reporter has not yet returned from the scene of action we are unable to give the result of his trotting expedition. Wild scud and Grim Death galloped a mile, the first named in racing form, and we therefore think that if the popular young Miss. Doc. had described himself as adapt or instead of composer, he would have displayed much better taste.

Nothing succeeds like success, and the *furore* created by Messrs. Gilbert and Sullivan's previous efforts, have been quite eclipsed by the reception accorded in all parts of the world to their latest adaptation. The adapters knew how to strike the public taste, and they have achieved a wonderful amount of success. To return to last night's representation, we have to compliment the lady who played the part of Mabel on the great improvement she showed, as compared with her previous efforts. She is a very promising actress, and her rendering of the beautiful air commencing "Ah, leave me not to pine" was deservedly encored. Frederic also sang in much improved form, his fine

# THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

## CRICKET.

ROYAL INNISKILING FUSILIERS "G" COMPANY

v. "H" COMPANY.  
• We have much pleasure in publishing the following particulars of a match played between the above teams on the cricket ground yesterday, furnished by Sergeant Graham of "G" Company:

A friendly rivalry exists between the above two companies of the Regiment. They have already played two matches this season, each winning one. This was a sort of decisive contest as to their relative powers, before leaving for the Straits; consequently it excited much interest throughout the Regiment as was attested by the plaudits when a long hit was made. "H" Company won first, but none of them were able to make much of the bowling of McCrea and Hutchinson, with the exception of Heaney, who played very steadily for his 23. In the second innings he was caught very cleverly by Hurston off Heaney's bowling (underhand) for his side was also very effective.

For G Company, the batting of McCrea and Hutchinson was very good. In the second innings Hurston put together a very nicely played 30, but was eventually caught off Heaney's slow underhand, several others going the same way. As will be seen by the appended score, G Company won by 24 runs:-

H COMPANY.		SECOND INNINGS.	
FIRST INNINGS.		BOWLED.	
Mr. Morewood, b McCrea	10	b Hurston	10
Mr. Jinks, b Hutchinson	10	b Hutchinson	10
Sergt. McComish, b Hutchinson	10	run out, b Sison	10
Mr. Scott, c McCloskey, b Hutchinson	10		
Mr. Hall, b McCrea	12	b Hutchinson	4
Mr. McCrea, b McCrea	4	b McCrea	4
Mr. Heaney, b McCrea	4	b Hutchinson	4
Mr. Costello, Graham, b McCrea	4	b McCrea	4
Mr. Craig, b McCrea	3	b McCrea	3
Mr. Lonsdale, run out, b Hutchinson	9	b Hutchinson	9
Mr. Brown, b Hutchinson	7	b Hutchinson	7
Mr. Godfrey, b McCrea	7	b Hutchinson	7
Corp. Cope, not out	7	b McCrea	7
Extras	10	Extras	2
	54		2
	79		79

## SIR JOHN SMALE ON THE WAR PATH.

We have received full particulars of the speech delivered by the late Chief Justice of Hongkong to the members of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science, on the 21st of last November. As Sir John Smale's remarks on the Opium Trade, the Contagious Diseases Ordinances, and Brothel system generally, and Domestic slavery, cannot fail to have a powerful influence on the future policy of the Colony, we give them in full. His observations on Trial by Jury and the Bankruptcy Law we hold back for the present.

Firstly, The Opium Trade—that trade which beyond all dispute we forced upon Chinese Government, of which English History will hand down the painful memoir in the heading to one of its Chapters, "The Chinese Opium War." England originated the Negro Slave Trade—she originated the Asiatic Coolie Trade. In each there might have been a specious show of right intention, but the bad came to possess each wholly, seeing the evils of each in their entire wickedness, we have put down each of these iniquities. After a not careless on-looking for more than twenty years, I have come to the decided conviction that the opium trade has spread abroad unmitigated evils among the masses of the Chinese population, has scandalised the good among the Mandarins, and has demoralised the bad among them; it has greatly lessened the moral power of England, as the Missionary of even the lower stratum of our Western civilisation, it has all but annihilated the influences of our highest moral and religious convictions. I could not recur to my reminiscences of Hongkong without glancing at this dark aspect. The abolition of the Trade is a money question—a weighty money question—but when we remember how easily money difficulties have been dealt with when war with honour has been the cry, may we not hope that somehow we shall surmount even this money difficulty, when by doing so we shall establish an influence in China based on the highest moral honour?

Secondly, Brothels, and regulations as to contagious diseases as they have been enforced in Hongkong. A brothel being a common nuisance, a misdemeanour by Ordinance No. 5, of 1844, the first year of the existence of the Colony, jurisdiction was given to magistrates for the summary punishment and suppression of brothels under the wise administration of Sir Henry Pottinger. This state of the law remained for years nearly identical in England and in Hongkong. Under that state of the law, without the aid of any contagious diseases acts, our soldiers and our sailors have for centuries done their duty in war as in peace, the pride of England. Within recent years, however, the Contagious Diseases Acts in England and Ordinances in Hongkong have been thought necessary and have been introduced. It is not within the scope of my remarks to comment on the effects of these Acts in England; but beyond the general character of morality or immorality attaching to these laws everywhere, my judicial observation of their effects in increasing crime has impressed me with the conviction that these laws have had an especially injurious influence in Hongkong, whilst the inquiry and report by the commission in Hongkong appear to me to justify the resolution in 1880 of the City of London Committee for the repeal of the Contagious Diseases Act, that the committee "regard with the utmost pain the report and evidence upon which it (the Hongkong Report) is based." The correspondence relating to the working of the Contagious Diseases Ordinances of the Colony of Hongkong presented to both Houses of Parliament by command of Her Majesty, August, 1881, Parliamentary Paper, (c. 3003) recently published, was brought to my notice for the first time within the last few days. The facts collected by the commission in Hongkong, appointed by Governor Sir J. P. Hennessy, and the conclusions of the commissioners are collected in a Blue Book published by the Government in Hongkong. I am sure that these documents will receive earnest consideration. It must be admitted that this subject is surrounded with difficulties. It is the part of wisdom to approach it in the conviction that however we differ in our conclusions as to it, men of high honour and great moral worth are ranged on each side. Thirdly, I will now refer, as fully as I can properly do so, to one other matter which I hold to involve the character of England and the honor of our rule in Hongkong. That matter refers to the existence of slavery in Hongkong, and of kidnapping to supply that market created by slavery. I feel that I am not at liberty here argumentatively to make out a case in favour of

my frequently repeated expressions of opinion that slavery has existed and continued to exist in Hongkong, and that kidnapping, which has always existed there, has of late apparently increased in order to supply the demand for slaves for brothels and for domestic servitude in Hongkong, and for the purpose of supplying the brothel markets in the straits settlements, and in California, and elsewhere. The existence of kidnapping as a practice among Chinese was well known, but for years it was believed among Europeans that it was mainly confined to the several purposes embraced by the opium traffic. It was not until after that trade had been suppressed that the undiminished practice of kidnapping women and young girls and boys, which was brought before the tribunals, impressed on the Court that there were inducements other than the opium trade which occasioned kidnapping and offered a market to kidnappers. I judicially dealt with and punished kidnappers, and at length, in May 1879, I directed the attention of the Governor to the fact that whilst the Court was awarding against poor miserable old women severe sentences for kidnapping children, the real delinquents, the purchasers of these children—the wealthy receivers—remained unpunished. I called for the prosecution of the purchasers, but from that time until I left, a period of one year and ten months, no such purchaser was ever prosecuted, though several opportunities arose for so doing. It was admitted that kidnapping was an offence at Common Law and by Ordinance; but it was insisted that the obtaining of a person bought under a bill of sale as a servant, though a civil wrong to the individual, for which the poor victim was entitled to damages at law, yet that inasmuch as the detaining was contrary to law, such detention was not at law a detention—as no offence—against the Crown, and the question was never raised. Bills of sale of girls and boys were produced in court over and over again, and the right of ownership under them was over and over again set up; so common were they that they were supplied in blank form—and yet the persons who set them up as evidence of right were not indicted. The cruelties to which these "bond" servants were subjected by their owners were most monstrous, most revolting, some of these were brought before the Court as cases of assault and only of assault. The Chinese community in Hongkong called these proceedings my crusade; they addressed the Governor, and Dr. Etel on their behalf wrote a learned paper, which is published in support of the Chinese contention. He stated that there are 20,000 "bond servants," as he designated them, in Hongkong under English law. I had estimated them at about 10,000. He thus writes as to these "bond" servants:—"To foreigners of course, it seems very unnatural that children should be sold into domestic servitude; but the Chinese see nothing unnatural in it." \* \* \* The slavery and domestic servitude of China are institutions which nothing short of the general dissolution of the whole social system of patriarchy (what does this mean?) can possibly remove, for they are ingrained in the very blood and brains of China." \* \* \* "Almost every 'protected woman' (kept mistress) keeps a nursery of purchased children or a few servant girls who are being reared with a view to their eventual disposal according to their personal qualifications, either among foreign residents, as kept women, or among Chinese residents as their concubines, or to be sold for export to Singapore, San Francisco, or Australia." I emphasise these last words. I may add that Dr. Etel omits the largest, the worst market for these nurseries—the keeping up the ever renewing wants of the brothel supply in the rapid waste of human life in these hells to which hecatombs of kidnapped and purchased young girls are sacrificed every month in Hongkong. I here repeat that Dr. Etel estimates the number of actual slaves at 20,000 always rapidly dying out, always being renewed. I confine myself to the evidence of Dr. Etel, the trusted apologist for these Chinese and advocates of the system which they designate "religious," and to the testimony of Mr. Francis, to which I will not refer. Among the papers to be printed as part of the Blue Book, to be presented by H. M. Secretary of State for the Colonies to Parliament will, I presume, be "A memorandum on slavery in Hongkong and on the state of the law as applicable to such slaves," drawn up by Mr. Francis, a barrister—for some time acting Puisne Judge, and for over twenty-one years a resident in Hongkong. This Memorandum has been printed and published in Hongkong. From published statistics he therein estimates that there are over 18,000 prostitutes, and only about 6,000 respectable Chinese women in Hongkong. It has been stated that the average career of each prostitute is about five years. Anyone can work out a calculation thus:—the population of 18,000 having to be renewed every five years—in each year 3,600—in each day nine new victims (for the most part very young) must on an average be supplied in order to meet the demand in this Colony of eleven miles by from two to five miles wide—this dot in the ocean—in which alone, under the British flag, such things are. Not having succeeded in bringing the simple questions of whether the buying and holding of "bond" servants constitute misdemeanors under the common law of England or under the English laws for the abolition of the slave trade and of slavery laws which are the law of Hongkong. I from time to time, as occasion arose, denounced such servitudes as being in principle and spirit opposed to, or approved of, according to the point of view from which the question has been looked at. At Mr. McArthur, M.P. for Leicester, at the instance of the Committee of the Aborigines Protection Society, has induced Lord Kimberley to produce all correspondence and documents relating to these, and I believe they are now at the printers, and will shortly be distributed, Mr. McArthur placed on the notice paper of the House of Commons for the next session, a notice in the following terms:—"Kidnapping, of women and children. To call attention to the existence of domestic slavery in Hongkong, with special reference to the kidnapping, purchase, and sale of women and children for immoral purposes, and to move a resolution." Lord Stanley of Alderley has, in the House of Commons, designated my judicial utterances as "wild exaggerations;" a serious charge. The printed paper which Lord Kimberley will issue will, I expect, contain a report of all I have said, and it will be for the House of Commons to say whether I have been guilty of such indiscretion as I am charged with. I trust that these papers will be carefully read: I trust that these papers will be carefully read: that having been done I am content to accept the verdict of every thoughtful man. The question is whether the state of bondage even as it is described by Dr. Etel exists in Hongkong, affecting 20,000 such "bond" servants, slavery according to the law of England? I hold that it is. If this be so, Mansfield has declared that it is abhorrent to common law. I hold that it certainly is expressly contrary to "the Acts of the British Parliament for the abolition of the slave trade and for the abolition of slavery" which her Majesty by proclamation, dated Hongkong, 14th January, 1845, emphatically declared "will be enforced by all her Majesty's officers, civil and military, within the colony." It was for this reason, and for this reason only, that Her Majesty disallowed Ordinance No. 4, of 1844, to define the law relating to slavery in Hongkong—an Ordinance to which the wise Sir H. Pottinger gave first place in a small British colony, embedded as it was within the Empire of China, in the "very blood and brains" of which slave institutions were generally more than a match for foreign Ministers. But we find that they are, after all,

that Ordinance defined distinctly, and sufficiently punished as offences, all attempts at holding in slavery, or quasi-slavery. If that wisely devised Ordinance had been allowed to stand as law, no one could have hesitated to bring the acts coming within the principles I denounced under judicial cognizance the mass of papers which the secretary of state is about to produce which never have existed, and the occasion for which Mr. McArthur's motion would not have arisen. I believe, even now, if the Ordinance of Sir H. Pottinger were introduced, and were to become the law of Hongkong, that—it being but a just and true exposition of the common law, with the practical boon of a ready remedy—it would be sufficient for protection against kidnapping and for deterrence from the worst forms of detention in brothels and domestic servitude, and from traffic in human beings in Hongkong. I desire, in conclusion, to add that I have, as I hope, referred to the subject I have last spoken on in a spirit of partisanship. I have come to clear conclusions—the conclusions to which others may have arrived are doubtless as honest as my own. I impute blame to no one. Imputing right intention to all, I feel confident that as the result of discussing, the right will be evolved. Least of all would it be proper to impinge undue hesitation on the Colonial Office until after that trade had been suppressed, though several opportunities arose for so doing. It was admitted that kidnapping was an offence at Common Law and by Ordinance; but it was insisted that the obtaining of a person bought under a bill of sale as a servant, though a civil wrong to the individual, for which the poor victim was entitled to damages at law, yet that inasmuch as the detaining was contrary to law, such detention was not at law a detention—as no offence—against the Crown, and the question was never raised. 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"childlike and bland," and are depended for guidance upon the nursing-mothers provided for them in the shape of able diplomats, such as the Honourable Mr. Holcombe. "Opium-using," says Mr. Holcombe, "is a great obstacle to Christianity" in China. But there are other things that bring discredit upon Christianity and missionary effort in China besides opium, to which it is unnecessary now more particularly to refer. We can only express our deep sympathy with China in the failure of the efforts recently made by a former fervent missionary to provide her with the guide, philosopher, and friend of whose leading she evidently stands so much in need.—*N. C. Daily News.*

## CO-OPERATION AMONGST PLANTERS IN HONOLULU.

The ill effects of the entire absence of co-operation among our planters were never more apparent than at the present time. In spite of the large influx of labourers which has taken place during the past twelve months, plantation hands are still scarce when wanted. The wealthier planters, or those who have large means at their command, and who have large crops at stake, are outbidding their weaker neighbours, for labour, in a manner which threatens to prove ruinous to the latter. We have complaints from many quarters that the Chinese are leaving their employers without warning, enticed by the offer of higher wages. Numbers of those even in domestic employ have been induced to abandon the dignified saunter with which they have been accustomed to wait upon and cook for the "outer barbarians," and to take to the hoe and the cane-knife. As there is no prospect of relief for this condition of things through the immediate arrival of new hands, heavy loss will fall upon a large number of plantation owners who will be forced, in self-defence, to give the same high rate of wages for all labour they need in excess of their "shipped" hands, whilst a new incentive is given to those serving under labor agreements to abscond from their present employ, and enjoy the advanced wages they can secure elsewhere. The loss to the planters will be a loss to the country, for the money thus spent will go to those who notoriously avoid spending more than they can help here, and hoard their savings to send them out of the kingdom.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.]

### MACAO EDUCATION.

To THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

SIR.—It is not difficult to see through or under the film of disguise assumed by your Correspondent "A. B. C." or to detect the motives which dictate his aspersions. The waste-paper-basket should have been the proper receptacle for his contribution—a tissue of ignorance, malice, and untruth—which is so characteristic of the individual from whom it emanates. Where did "A. B. C." acquire the "higher" education he so much affects?—Certainly not from the Jesuits; for their alumni have not to resort to others to operate with the pruning knife on their compositions whenever they attempt originality in print, and their morality is unquestionably above literary piracy-plagiarism! He reminds me very forcibly of a Corresponding member of a French society who knows as much of French as a cow does of politics, or of the objects of the Society as a Chinese coolie does of that of a "Cabinet Council!" But, in re the Commercial-school—the very "foundation" of this institution is conclusive as its supplying a *desideratum*; and the past action of the Portuguese Government in reference to education commends the independence asserted—self-reliance adopted—on this matter by the community of Macao. That the general requirements of many should supersede the special requirements of a few, is a principle of poity and equity hardly however within the comprehension of "A. B. C." or others of that ilk, who discuss subjects they know nothing about, confound abuse with argument, and have yet to learn to use the right word in right place before assuming the self-imposed rôle of critic. There can be no possibility of doubt that your Correspondent "A. B. C." had *prudentia* grounds for the omission of Mr. Nolasco da Silva's name in his communication, as he had personal *animus* for introducing Mr. Hart-Milner into it. It is not necessary to proceed further, noticing a contemptible production, which is only a reflex of its author; and therefore, I could not do better than conclude with the hope that such a necessity may never arise again from your columns. VERITAS.

Hongkong, 27th January, 1882.

In connection with the interest being felt at present in the future of the opium-trade, a Correspondent sends us a cutting from the *Boston Daily Telegraph* of some months ago, which, though not very new, is too remarkable to be ignored. The Boston paper gives an abstract from an interesting lecture delivered by the Honourable (late Reverend) Chester Holcombe during his recent visit to the States, upon the Use of Opium in China, on the occasion of which the chairman introduced the Honourable Mr. Holcombe to the audience "with a word of compliment of his services in securing the insertion of the anti-opium provision in the recent treaty with China." This involves a very curious dilemma. Either Mr. Holcombe has been deserving of much celebrity, which has not fallen to his share, for a master-stroke of state policy; or he had some excellent but unknown reasons for not disclaiming an honour to which his title was at least questionable. As a matter of fact, the honourable gentleman had nothing whatever to do with the insertion of the clause in question. It will be remembered that H.E. señor Callado had just concluded his Treaty with China through Li Hung-chang when the American Commissioners presented themselves, and during the negotiations the Viceroy had urged the anti-opium clause upon that Minister, but without success. Before the opening of negotiations between the Commissioners and the Viceroy, Li enquired, officially, whether it would be worth while to press the same clause on them. He was advised that the loss of a few hundred hands in this way could not fail to disturb this small labour market without trouble when the time should come. They have found out that there is virtually no reserve of labour from which thus to fill up the ranks of their laborers. Now, it has been notorious for a long time past that these men would insist on returning to their homes, or would in other ways become unavailable as plantation hands when their contract terms of service had expired. Had there been any co-operation amongst them, the planters would have foreseen that the loss of a few hundred hands in this way could not fail to disturb this small labour market in a serious way, and they would jointly have taken steps in good time beforehand to provide against the contingency. And not against

# THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

## Commercial.

THIS DAY, FOUR P.M.

Share business remains almost at a standstill. There have been a few transfers of China Fires at 292 since we last wrote, the transactions in all other stocks being confined to general inquiries. We believe there are a few Banks—not very many—on the market at 116 per cent. premium, but strange to say no desire has lately been evinced to come to terms at any price. Docks are still for sale at 44, without, however, leading to definite business. Steam-boats, on the other hand, are in great demand, buyers offering 24 per share ex-dividend, without obtaining a single share. Sugars, as we predicted would be the case, have depreciated, and are now offered all round at 165. So far as we have been able to find out, no transfers at this or any other rate have lately been booked; but we do not consider it likely that the stock will undergo any depreciation, as we happen to know that the business affairs of the Company are in a most flourishing condition. Hotels are still talked about, and some considerable amount of speculation has been indulged in as to the probable results of next Tuesday's tug-of-war between the present directors, and the strong opposition lead by Mr. Taylor and Mr. Kerfoot Hughes. Annexed quotations will give all particulars relating to stocks not specially alluded to above.

### SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—116 percent. premium, sellers.

Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$1,600 per share.

China Traders' Insurance Company—\$1,600 per share.

North China Insurance—Tls. 1,175 per share.

Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 885 per share.

Chinese Insurance Company—\$285 per share, ex-dividend.

On Tain Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$950 per share.

China Fire Insurance Company—\$292 per share, sales.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—44 per cent. premium, sellers.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$24 premium, ex-div. Buyers.

China Coast Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 162 per share.

Hongkong Gas Company—\$85 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company—\$100 per share.

China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$165 per share, sellers.

China Sugar Refining Company (Debentures)—3 per cent. premium.

Hongkong Ice Company—\$130 per share.

Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$524 per share.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1878—11 per cent. prem. ex-int.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1881—3 per cent. prem.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—Bank Bills, on demand.....3/83

Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight.....3/83

Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight.....3/91

Credits, at 4 months' sight.....3/91

Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight.....3/91

Bank Bills, at 3 months' sight.....3/91

ON PARIS.—Bank Bills, on demand.....4.67

Credits, at 4 months' sight.....4.78

ON BOMBAY.—Bank, 3 days sight.....2204

ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, 3 days sight.....2204

ON SHANGHAI.—Bank, sight.....724

Private, 30 days' sight.....731

OPUM MARKET.—THIS DAY.

NEW MALWA.....per picul, \$660

(Allowance, Taels 32.)

OLD MALWA.....per picul, \$705

(Allowance, Taels 12.)

PATNA (first choice).....per chest, \$6224

PATNA (second choice).....per chest, \$6224

PATNA (bottom).....per chest, \$6224

PATNA (without choice).....per chest, \$6164

BENARES (without choice).....per chest, \$6173

BENARES (bottom).....per chest, \$6224

PERSIAN.....per picul, \$510

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(From Messrs. FALCONER & CO.'S REGISTER).

THIS DAY.

Barometer—9 A.M., 30.246

Barometer—P.M., 30.232

Thermometer—A.M., 61

Thermometer—1 P.M., 60

Thermometer—4 P.M., 59

Thermometer—Maximum (Wet bulb), 58

Thermometer—4 P.M. (Wet bulb), 58

Thermometer—Minimum (over night), 59

Thermometer—Minimum (over night), 59

Illustration—level of sea in inches, tens and hundreds—The scale in Fahrenheit degrees and tenths kept in the open air, in a shaded situation—Direction of Wind, is registered every two points, N., N.E., E., etc.

Force of Wind—Scale, 1 to 10, according to the force required to move a man to his feet, 1 to 10, according to the force of Weather. B. Clear blue sky. C. Cloudy. D. Drizzling. F. Fog. G. Foggy. H. Hail. L. Lightning. M. Misty. O. Overcast. P. Rain. Q. Snowy. R. Thunder. U. Hail. V. Visibility. W. Sirocco. Z. Calm. The letters are repeated to indicate any increase over the mean average of their significance. Rain—The hours of rain are given in minutes, and the amount in inches. The quality of water fallen indicated in inches, tens and hundreds.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

Jan. 27, ANADYR, French steamer, 3,372, Hernandez, Shanghai 25th January, Mails and General—Messagers Maritimes.

Jan. 27, GREYHOUND, British steamer, 226, D. Scott, Pakhoi 23rd January, Hoibow 26th and Macao 27th, General—Adamson, Bell & Co.

Jan. 27, MINERVA, German brig, 218, P. Duhme, Lubau 1st January, Wood and Rattans—Melchers & Co.

Jan. 28, OLYMPIA, German steamer, 783, Wagner, Canton 27th January, General—Siemens & Co.

Jan. 28, YEI-SIN, Chinese steamer, 754, Deegan, Canton 27th January, General—C. M. S. N. Co.

Jan. 28, CANTON, British steamer, 1,095, J. C. Jaques, straits settlements 21st January, General—sin Kong Hong & sons.

Jan. 28, ATJEH, Dutch steamer, 954, M. de Neef, Batavia 1st January, sourabaya, Macassar, Gorontalo, Manila, and Macao, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Jan. 28, FRITZ, German ship, 1,420, F. F. Lankevics, Cardiff 9th August, Coals—Melchers & Co.

Jan. 28, ANJER HEAD, British steamer, 2,015, Roper, San Francisco 11th December, and Honolulu 3rd January, General—D. Lapraik & Co.

Jan. 28, HIMALAYA, British str., 514, Beedle, Swatow 27th January, General—Kwok Acheong & sons.

Jan. 28, VOLGA, French steamer, 1,013, Guirand, Yokohama 21st January, Mails and General—Messagers Maritimes.

Jan. 28, KEELUNG, British steamer, 918, schultz, Canton 28th January, General—B. schultz & swire.

CLARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

Rejanattianuihar, British str., for Swatow, &c. Vettung, Urlich steamer, for Swatow, &c. Vettung, Urlich steamer, for Swatow.

Harmonia, German ship, for Elephant Point. Ping-on, British steamer, for Hoibow.

Greyhound, British steamer, for Hoibow.

Canton, British steamer, for Swatow.

Yen-tsin, Chinese steamer, for Swatow.

Reneckta, German bark, for Whampoa.

Diamante, British steamer, for Amoy.

Fokien, British steamer, for Swatow.

Hawau-yuen, Chinese steamer, for Shanghai.

Esmeralda, British bark, for Havre.

### DEPARTURES.

Jan. 27, SEE-WO, British steamer, for Swatow.

Jan. 28, LARCH, British steamer, for Manilla.

Jan. 28, PALADIN, British steamer, for Saigon.

Jan. 28, TELEMACUS, British steamer, for Amoy.

Jan. 28, ESCAMBIA, British str., for Shanghai.

### PASSENGERS—ARRIVED.

Per Anadyr, str., from Shanghai—Mr. and Mrs. Ren, Messrs. W. Walter, Ito, and Marcelo, and 13 Chinese.

Per Canton, str., from Straits Settlements—55 Chinese.

Per Greyhound, str., from Pakhoi, &c.—40 Chinese.

Per Atjeh, str., from Batavia, &c.—4 Chinese.

Per Minerva, str., from Labuan—1 Chinese.

Per Anjer Head, str., from San Francisco and Honolulu—80 Chinese.

Per Himalaya, str., from Swatow—2 Europeans and 80 Chinese.

### REPORTS.

The British steamship Canton reports left Swatow on the 26th instant, and had moderate monsoon and fine weather; thence to port heavy monsoon with heavy high sea.

The British steamship Greyhound reports left Pakhoi on the Pakhoi on the 23rd instant, and had fine weather and light Easts. Easterly breeze. Left Hoibow on the 25th, and had light East and S. Easterly winds and fine weather, with fog sometimes. On the 26th light East and S. Easterly winds the first part, and the latter part fresh Westerly wind with rainy weather. Left Macao on the 27th, and had fresh N.E. wind and overcast weather.

### FOOTHOW SHIPPING.

January—ARRIVALS.

14, Kwantung, British str., from Hongkong.

17, Hac-sun, Chinese steamer, from Shanghai.

19, Glenearn, British steamer, from Shanghai.

19, Fokien, British steamer, from Hongkong.

19, Pechili, British steamer, from Swatow.

19, Hilda, British steamer, from Chefoo.

January—DEPARTURES.

14, Glencon, British steamer, for London.

15, Ulysses, British steamer, for London.

17, Taku, British steamer, for Shanghai.

17, Kwantung, British str., for Hongkong.

19, Hedvig, British bark, for Shanghai.

20, Chateaubriand, British bark, for Keelung.

20, El Dorado, British steamer, for Shanghai.

### MANILA SHIPPING.

January—ARRIVALS.

2, Diamante, British steamer, from Amoy.

2, Prinz Pojarsky, Russian frt., from HKong.

2, M. de Porsuro, Spanish trans., from HKong.

7, Salvador, Spanish str., from Singapore.

9, Walls Castle, British bark, from Hongkong.

9, Mohamah, British ship, from Cardiff.

10, Malvina, German bark, from Hongkong.

12, Hindoo, German bark, from Hongkong.

12, Esmeralda, British steamer, from HKong.

January—DEPARTURES.

1, Panay, Spanish steamer, for Singapore.

2, Arab, German bark for Liverpool.

3, Marsile, German bark for Channel.

4, Esmeralda, British steamer, for Hongkong.

4, Activ, Danish steamer, for Hongkong.

4, Diamante, German str., for Hongkong.

10, Peabody, French bark, for Channel.

11, Emuy, Spanish steamer, for Hongkong.

11, Laurent, American ship, for Channel.

12, Walls Castle, British bark, for Hongkong.

12, Helacon, American ship, for New York.

### VESSELS EXPECTED AT HONGK